

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

DOCKET NO. 1:05 CV 1222

SECTION P

VS.

JUDGE DRELL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS, ET AL.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE KIRK

MEMORANDUM ORDER

Before the Court is a civil rights complaint filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, by pro se Plaintiff, **DERRICK THOMAS** ("Plaintiff").¹ He is currently incarcerated in United States Penitentiary in Pollock, Louisiana. Plaintiff was granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis* in this action on August 8, 2005. [Rec. Doc. 4]. Plaintiff names The Federal Bureau of Prisons, Robert M. Tapia, Bobby Tyler, Frederick Jefferson, and Unknown Staff as defendants in the instant action.

The Court construes Plaintiff's complaint as alleging an

¹Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388, 397, 91 S.Ct. 1999, 29 L.Ed. 2d 619, (1971). Bivens affords a victim of unconstitutional conduct by a federal actor or agent a direct remedy under the Constitution. The Bivens decision has been interpreted by courts as the counterpart to § 1983 and extends the protections afforded under § 1983 to parties injured by federal actors. See, Evans v. Ball, 168 F.3d 856, 863 n. 10 (5th Cir. 1999) (A Bivens action is analogous to an action under § 1983—the only difference being that § 1983 applies to constitutional violations by state, rather than federal officers.) (citing Abate v. Southern Pacific Transp. Co., 993 F.2d 107, 110 n. 14 (5th Cir. 1993)). Plaintiff seeks redress for violations of his constitutional rights by employees of a federal penitentiary, not state actors, his claim is properly brought pursuant to Bivens, and not 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

offense of his civil rights by correctional officials in failing to protect him from another inmate and thereby, violating his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment pursuant to the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages as relief.

Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action and therefore his complaint is subject to the screening provisions mandated in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). Accordingly, in order to determine if his civil rights claim is actionable, he should amend to provide this Court with the following information. See *Talib v. Gilley*, 138 F.3d 211 (5th Cir. 1998) (allowing the use of questionnaires or an evidentiary hearing in order to aid a court in the determination if an *in forma pauperis* complaint is frivolous).

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff alleges the defendants failed to protect him from an attack by fellow inmates. [Rec. Doc. 1, p.4] Plaintiff alleges that he was stabbed by several inmates while in the recreation area of the Special Housing Unit. He alleges the "staff failed to follow set procedures when placing inmates in the recreation area", including failing to conduct "pat searches" and metal detector searches of the inmates upon entrance into the recreation area. [Id.]

Plaintiff seeks relief in the form of monetary damages.

Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action and

therefore his complaint is subject to the screening provisions mandated in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e).

SCREENING

Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action, thus, his complaint is subject to the screening provisions mandated in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). Plaintiff is proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action, thus, his complaint is thus subject to the screening provisions mandated by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e). Furthermore, as Plaintiff is a prisoner currently incarcerated and his civil action seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a government entity, his complaint is subject to the screening provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. These sections mandate the *sua sponte* dismissal of an action at anytime before responsive pleadings are filed, if the court finds that the complaint is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. See, 28 U.S.C. §§1915(e)(B)(i)-(iii); 1915A(b)(1)-(2); Ali v. Higgs, 892 F.2d 438, 440 (5th Cir. 1990); Green v. Mckaskle, 788 F.2d 1116, 1119 (5th Cir. 1986); Spears v. McCotter, 766 F.2d 179, 181 (5th Cir. 1985). This screening function is juxtaposed with the court's duty to hold *pro se* complaints to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by an attorney. Courts are to liberally construe such complaints when determining a whether a cause of action exists. See, Haines v.

Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (per curiam) (*pro se* complaint should not be dismissed for failure to state a claim unless it appears beyond doubt that plaintiff can prove no facts in support of claim that would entitle him to relief).

The law accords judges not only the authority to dismiss a claim based on an indisputably meritless legal theory, but also the unusual power to pierce the veil of the factual allegations and dismiss those claims whose factual contentions are clearly baseless. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 327, 104 L.Ed. 2d 338, 109 S.Ct. 1827 (1989). A complaint is frivolous if it lacks an arguable basis in law (i.e. it is based upon a undisputedly meritless legal theory) or in fact (i.e. the facts are clearly baseless, a category including allegations that are fanciful, fantastic, or delusional). Hicks v. Garner, 69 F.3d 22, 25 (5th Cir. 1995); Booker v. Koonce, 2 F.3d 114, 115 (5th Cir. 1993); Denton v. Herndandez, 504 U.S. 25, 112 S.Ct. 1728, 1733, 118 L.Ed.2d 340 (1992).

When determining whether a complaint is frivolous or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, the court must accept plaintiff's allegations as true. Horton v. Cockrell, 70 F.3d 397, 400 (5th Cir. 1996).

FAILURE TO PROTECT

It is well settled that the Eighth Amendment's proscription against cruel and unusual punishment affords inmates a measure of

protection from violent attacks by other inmates. Smith v. Wade, 461 U.S. 30, 103 S.Ct. 1625 (1983). However, to establish a failure to protect claim under § 1983, Plaintiff must show that he was incarcerated under conditions that posed a substantial risk of serious harm to his safety AND that the **Defendants were deliberately indifferent** to his need for protection. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U .S. 825, 114 S.Ct. 1970, 1977 (1994). To act with deliberate indifference, "the **official must both be aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also draw the inference.**" Id., 114 S.Ct. at 1979. Prison officials are not liable for failure to protect if (1)"they were unaware of even an obvious risk to inmate health or safety," (2)"they did not know of the underlying facts indicating a sufficiently substantial danger," (3)"they knew of the underlying facts but believed (albeit unsoundly) that the risk to which the facts gave rise was insubstantial or nonexistent," or (4)"they knew of a substantial risk to inmate health or safety ... [and] responded reasonably to the danger, even if the harm was not ultimately averted." Farmer, 511 U.S. at 844-45, 114 S.Ct. at 1982-83.

Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not require explicit detail, but it does require a Plaintiff to allege **specific facts** which support the conclusion that his constitutional rights were violated by each person who is named as a defendant.

This conclusion must be supported by specific factual allegations stating the following:

- (1) **the name(s) of each person** who allegedly violated plaintiff's constitutional rights;
- (2) **a description of what actually occurred or what each defendant did to violate plaintiff's rights;**
- (3) **the place and date(s) that each event occurred;** and
- (4) **a description of the alleged injury.**

Plaintiff's complaint needs to name what action each named defendant has taken in violation of his constitutional rights. Prison officials have a duty under the Eighth Amendment to protect inmates from violence at the hands of other inmates, however, not every injury suffered by a prisoner rises to the level of a constitutional violation. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 114 S.Ct. 1970, 1977, 128 L.Ed. 2d 811, 823 (1994). In order to determine whether a constitutional claim has been stated, Plaintiff should amend his complaint and include the above requested information.

EXHAUSTION

Furthermore, Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate that he has exhausted administrative remedies with respect to the claim asserted herein. The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a) makes the exhaustion requirement mandatory in prison conditions cases providing as follows:

- (a) Applicability of Administrative Remedies--No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under

section 1983 of this title or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.

The United States Supreme Court has recently held that "the PARA's [Prison Litigation and Reform Act] exhaustion requirement applies to all inmate suits about prison life, whether they involve general circumstances or particular episodes, and whether they allege excessive force or some other wrong." Porter v. Tussle, 534 U.S. 516, 525, 122 S.C. 983, 992, 152 LED.2d 12, (2002). Even when the prisoner seeks relief not available in grievance proceedings, notably money damages, exhaustion is a prerequisite to suit. See Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 739, 121 S.C. 1819, 1827, 149 LED.2d 958 (2001)."Congress enacted § 1997e(a) to reduce the quantity and improve the quality of prisoner suits; to this purpose, Congress afforded corrections officials time and opportunity to address complaints internally before allowing the initiation of a federal case." Porter, 534 U.S. at 525. In some instances, corrective action taken in response to an inmate's grievance might improve prison administration and satisfy the inmate, thereby obviating the need for litigation. Booth, 532 U.S. at 737. In other instances, the internal review might "filter out some frivolous claims." Id.

Plaintiff is hereby put on notice that when a prisoner fails to exhaust his administrative remedies prior to filing suit, without a valid excuse, the prisoner's complaint should be

dismissed without prejudice, thereby allowing the refiling after exhausting all his administrative remedies. Wendell v. Asher, 162 F.3d 887, 891 (5th Cir. 1998).

Plaintiff should amend his complaint and provide information that such grievances have been exhausted.

SUPERVISORY OFFICIALS

Furthermore, insofar as the Plaintiff has named any of the defendants in their supervisory capacity, it is well settled that supervisory officials may not be held liable under §1983 under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*. See Mouille v. City of Live Oak, 977 F.2d 924 (5th Cir. 1992), cert. denied, 508 U.S. 951, 113 S.Ct. 2443, 124 L.Ed.2d 660 (1993); Jennings v. Joshua Independent School District, 877 F.2d 313 (5th Cir. 1989), cert. denied, 496 U.S. 935, 110 S.Ct. 3212, 119 L.Ed.2d 226 (1990). To be liable under § 1983, a supervisory official must be **personally involved** in the act causing the alleged constitutional deprivation, or must have implemented a policy so deficient that the policy itself acts as a deprivation. Id. (emphasis added) Plaintiff's statements that certain officials, acting in a supervisory role violated his constitutional rights, is not enough to satisfy the above standard. He must allege personal involvement or deficient policy implementation on behalf of these officials.

NEGLIGENCE

Lastly, to the extent Plaintiff asserts that the guards were negligent, he cannot state a claim. "Section 1983 imposes liability for violation of rights protected by the Constitution, [however,]

not for violations of duties of care arising out of [state] tort law." Baker v. McCollan, 443 U.S. 137, 146, 61 L. Ed. 2d 433, 99 S. Ct. 2689 (1979). Mere negligence is not actionable under § 1983. Daniels v. Williams, 474 U.S. 327, 328, 88 L. Ed. 2d 662, 106 S. Ct. 662 (1986) (concluding that "the Due Process Clause is simply not implicated by a negligent act of an official causing unintended loss of or injury to life, liberty, or property"); Davidson v. Cannon, 474 U.S. 344, 347-48, 88 L. Ed. 2d 677, 106 S. Ct. 668 (1986) (stating that "respondents' lack of due care . . . simply does not approach the sort of abusive government conduct that the Due Process Clause was designed to prevent"); Lemoine v. New Horizons Ranch & Ctr., Inc., 174 F.3d 629, 635 (5th Cir. 1999) (stating that "negligence on the part of state officials does not suffice to make out any due process violation under the Fourteenth Amendment").

Before this court determines the proper disposition of Plaintiff's claims, Plaintiff should be given the opportunity to remedy the deficiencies of his complaint. Spears v. McCotter, 766 F.2d 179 (5th Cir. 1985).

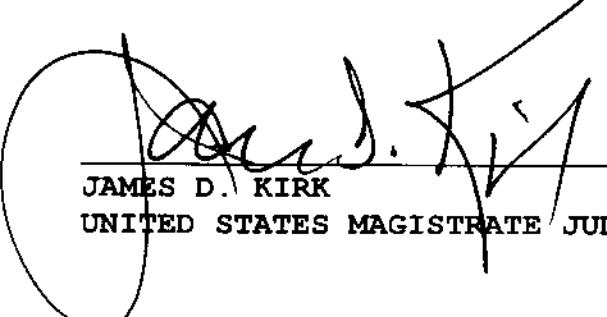
Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff amend his complaint within thirty (30) days of the filing of this order to cure the deficiencies as outlined above, and alternatively, dismiss those claims Plaintiff is unable to cure through amendment. **Plaintiff's amendment shall not exceed five (8) typewritten or ten (15) legible handwritten pages.**

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that within thirty (30) days of the filing of this order, Plaintiff provide this Court with documentary proof that he exhausted **ALL** administrative remedies in connection with the claims asserted herein and responses, provided by the proper parties, thereto.

Failure to comply with this order may result in dismissal of this action as frivolous under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(I) or under Rule 41(b) or 16(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff is further required to notify the Court of any change in his address pursuant to LR 41.3W.

THUS DONE AND SIGNED in Chambers at Alexandria, Louisiana, this
1st day of September, 2005.


JAMES D. KIRK
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE